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اگر آپ پاک نیوز پیپرز واٹس ایپ گروپ میں ایڈ ہونا اور مندرجہ ذیل مواد حاصل کرنا چاہتے ہیں

١۔ اسلامی اصلاحی مواد
٢۔ تمام پاکستانی اخبارات
٣۔ روزانہ نوکریوں کے اشتہارات
٤۔ ہر گھنٹے کی ٹی وی خبریں
٥۔ انٹرنیشنل اخبارات
٦۔ پاکستانی ٹینڈرز اور ایڈمیشنز اشتہارات
٧۔ کرکٹ میچ اپڈیٹس
٨۔ سنڈے میگزین
٩۔ پاکستانی ٹی وی نیوز چینلز ٹاک شوز
١٠۔ پاکستانی ٹی وی گیم شوز
١١۔ انٹرنیشنل میگزین
١٢۔ کوکنگ ،سلائی اور کمپیوٹر کورس ویڈیوز
١٣۔ بچوں کے لیے کارٹونز
١٤۔ سبق آموز ویڈیوز
١٥۔ پاکستانی اور انڈین ٹی وی ڈرامے
١٦۔ حقیقت ٹی وی ویڈیوز
١٧۔ اقوال زریں
١٨۔ پاکستانی ،انڈین ،انگلش ٹی وی فلمیں
١٩۔ تعلیمی اور معلوماتی کتابیں
٢٠۔ ماہانہ ناولز اور ڈائجسٹ

ابھی گروپ میں ایڈ ہونے کی ماہانہ فیس صرف 50 روپے جمع کروا کر ایڈ ہوسکتے ہیں ۔ جو ہر مہینے جمع کروانا لازم ہوگی ۔

فیس جمع کروانے کا طریقہ



کسی بھی جاز موبی کیش یا ایزی پیسہ شاپ پر جا کر مندرجہ ذیل نمبرز پر فیس ادا کریں
اور پاک نیوز پیپرز واٹس ایپ گروپ ہیلپ لنک پر رابطہ کریں

0302-3204429 جاز کیش کے ذریعے فیس اس نمبر پر ادا کریں
0348-2036026 ایزی پیسہ کے ذریعے فیس اس نمبر پر ادا کریں

ایزی لوڈ بھیجنے والا ممبر واٹس ایپ گروپ پاک نیوز پیپرز میں ایڈ **نہیں** کیا جائے گا ۔

جاز کیش یا ایزی پیسہ شاپ سے کم سے کم 100 روپے کا کیش بھیجا جا سکتا ہے لہذا ممبران 02 ماہ کی فیس ایک ساتھ بھی جمع کروا سکتے ہیں ۔

پاک نیوز پیپرز واٹس ایپ گروپ رولز اور نوٹ

١۔ نکالوں سے ہوشیار رہیں ۔ دیے گئے نمبرز کے علاوہ کسی دوسرے نمبر پر فیس ادا نہ کریں ۔
٢۔ اگر کوئی میمبر پاک نیوز پیپرز کے نام پر گروپ بنا کر فیس لے رہا ہے ایسے کسی فرد سے پاک نیوز پیپرز کا کوئی تعلق نہیں ۔
٣۔ ایسا میمبر گروپ سے بنا وارننگ کے ریموو کر دیا جائے گا ۔ آئیے واٹس ایپ کے سب سے بڑے گروپ کا حصہ بنیں ۔
٤۔ فیس ادا کرنے کے بعد ٹرانزیکشن والا میسج نیچے دی گئی واٹس ایپ گروپ ہیلپ لنک اور نمبر پر سینڈ کرنا لازم ہے ۔
٥۔ میمبر جب تک ٹرانزیکشن والا میسج یا نمبر اکاؤنٹنٹ ایڈمن کو سینڈ نہیں کرے گا اس وقت تک گروپ میں ایڈ نہیں کیا جائے گا ۔
٦۔ گروپ میں ٹرائل نہیں دیا جاتا ،جو میمبر فیس ادا کرتا ہے وہی ایڈ کیا جاتا ہے ۔ نمبر تبدیل کرنے اور ڈیمانڈ کرنے کی اجازت نہیں ہے ۔
٧۔ کوئی سپیشل ڈمانڈ پوری نہیں کی جائے گی ۔ ایڈمن پینل جو مواد بتا چکا وہی مواد گروپ میں ملے گا ۔ غلطی سے لیفٹ کرنے والا دوبارہ فیس ادا کرے گا ۔
٩۔ جلد ایڈ ہونے کے لیے فیس ادا کریں اور دیے گئے نمبرز پر اپنا اکاؤنٹ نیم اور واٹس ایپ نمبر ایس ایم کریں ۔

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Terrorism redefined

WHAT constitutes terrorism? The Supreme Court on Wednesday provided much-needed clarity on the answer to what has proved to be a conundrum even for many legal experts in this country. In a 59-page judgement authored by Chief Justice Asif Saeed Khosa, the seven-member bench not only held the definition of 'terrorism' in the Anti Terrorism Act as being overly broad — something that has repeatedly been pointed out — but also that the courts have not always interpreted the ATA correctly. In fact, the verdict acknowledges that through the course of the various amendments to the law, parliament has arrived at a definition close to the international perception of terrorism. That is, it is "a species quite distinct from all other usual and private crimes howsoever heinous or gruesomely executed". The verdict says that as per the ATA in its present iteration, terrorism is a "crime with the object and purpose of destabilising society or the government with a view to achieving objectives which are political in the extended sense of the word". Thus the motive, or mens rea, rather than the fallout or potential fallout, is critical to determining whether an act constitutes terrorism. The verdict directs the courts, including the superior courts in their appellate jurisdiction, to revisit their interpretation in which "the shifting of focus from the effect of the action to the design or purpose behind the action had not been noticed".

The Supreme Court verdict has also rightly held the preamble to the ATA as being problematic because besides providing for "the prevention of terrorism, sectarian violence" it broadens the scope of legislation to include the "speedy trial of heinous offences". A number of crimes — including extortion and kidnapping for ransom — mentioned in the Third Schedule appended to the ATA are listed as falling within the scope of the legislation, without any qualification regarding the motive as arising from a personal desire for profit or vengeance. That has made the ATA inherently self-contradictory and, predictably enough, led to anti-terrorism courts being choked with crimes that have nothing to do with terrorism as defined in the law. Instead of facilitating the prosecution of terrorism, the ATA's flawed drafting has caused further delays in the disposal of cases that are clearly in furtherance of political and ideological motives.

In a matter of a few weeks, the Supreme Court has given two significant verdicts pertaining to antiterrorism legislation. The first laid down procedural guidelines in trials conducted by the ATCs: among them was that terrorism offences remain non-compoundable even if the aggrieved party pardons the perpetrator for compoundable crimes simultaneously committed during the act of terrorism. Taken together, both judgements have rationalised a critical component of the criminal justice system, and highlighted where work needs to be done. Now parliament must act on the apex court's directions to prune the ATA.

Tezgam investigation

THERE are two basic issues when it comes to inquiries into train accidents in Pakistan. One, these probes are carried out by the federal government inspector of the railways, and therefore amount to little more than an internal investigation. Two, hardly any remedial measures follow these exercises. The same fate could befall the inquiry that Pakistan Railways has launched into Thursday's deadly Tezgam blaze. The difference is that while in earlier instances 'human error' by railways staff was routinely cited as the cause of an accident, this time investigators are almost inclined to put the entire blame for the fire that devoured 75 lives on the passengers. They already have it on the authority of the railways bosses that the fire was caused by a group of Tableeghi Jamaat members who were allegedly using a gas cylinder to cook food on the moving train. A preliminary report by the federal inspector hints as much, saying, "there was no evidence of a short circuit as claimed by some witnesses". A detailed inquiry report is to be submitted by Nov 20, amid promises of action against any official found guilty of negligence.

This could likely be a threat to junior officials since PR doesn't have a tradition of holding the senior ranks accountable for any accident under their watch. When a senior official was removed from his post in July, many thought that was punishment for a recent train crash involving the Akbar Express in which 25 people were killed. But this view proved erroneous when the officer was immediately appointed to a very important post at the railways headquarters in Lahore, while fingers were pointed at the driver and his assistant. Earlier, in June this year, a driver and his deputy were held responsible for an accident between Hyderabad and Kotri. Both men died in the crash. Many justifiably called the subsequent intra-departmental inquiry an unfair trial of the dead. By habitually pointing out the 'human errors' behind these accidents, the worthy investigating inspectors would have us believe that human resource at the railways' disposal is of a terrible quality. But why then has there been no indication of a scheme to improve the quality of manpower? There is logic to demands for an independent, transparent and fair probe of accidents — without any role for the railways officials. Indeed, the calls for a judicial investigation of PR's most serious accidents are not misplaced either.

Women in journalism

EVEN in the field of journalism, women are not spared the narrow interpretations of toxic masculinity regarding their behaviour. It has been revealed in a survey conducted by the nonprofit initiative Media Matters for Democracy that online harassment affects the work of 95pc of women journalists in Pakistan. The report, titled *Hostile Bytes — A Study of Online Violence against Women Journalists*, highlights the fact that women journalists are often subjected to abuse of a personal and sexualised nature on social media sites, even for merely criticising or challenging certain narratives or policies — unlike their male counterparts. The report also stated that 77pc of women journalists resorted to self-censorship to evade online harassment, which affected both their professional and personal life. Moreover, when these women journalists approached law-enforcement agencies to report online harassment, half of them received unsatisfactory responses.

Pakistan is already one of the most dangerous countries in the world for journalists. The current political climate has made it even more difficult for the media to offer fair criticism of government decisions and policies. In this context, the social and personal costs that women journalists have to bear for merely doing their job makes them doubly vulnerable: not only do they have to deal with the professional pressures of journalism — of which there are many in our country — they also have to counter warped societal notions regarding their 'responsibilities' as 'traditional' women. A 'good 'Pakistani woman is one who is always patient and never complains; somehow, as this report reflects, this also applies to women journalists, who are forced to mute their own voices, resulting in their perspectives, especially on issues concerning women, being cast aside. Online harassment has multiplied with the use of social networking sites such as Twitter. It cannot be taken lightly and be dismissed as merely an extension of the existing social fabric of Pakistani society where fragile patriarchal honour is threatened each time a woman dares to demonstrate some degree of intellectual or physical independence. It is a disturbing trend that must end immediately.



BY MUHAMMAD AMIR RANA

Maulana's pragmatism

An aspect of the Azadi March is the growing anti-establishment sentiment in the new madressah generation.

THE so-called Azadi March is finally under way in Islamabad. Led by JUI-F chief Maulana Fazlur Rehman, the protest march has already stirred the political landscape of the country. It is the third major agitation in the capital after the PTI and Tehreek-i-Labbaik Pakistan sieges. The latter two achieved little but still aggravated the chronic political instability in the country.

While a debate on the actors and influencers of the earlier agitation movements has eluded our political discourse, a new movement has emerged, which some consider to be a sequel of previous adventures — but with new faces. However, Maulana Fazlur Rehman has succeeded to a great extent in corroborating the impression that this is his own, independent movement.

No one can one deny the need and importance of political stability, especially when the country is facing a major economic challenge. But political stability cannot be manufactured artificially. Silencing the opposition or critical voices may delay the chaos, but eventually creates a void that extra-constitutional forces want to fill. A desire to eliminate political forces thus will not work in the long run.

Despite all the efforts made by the establishment to 'manufacture' stability and give the impression of a harmonious civil-military relationship, the performance of the PTI government remains unimpressive. Good governance could have averted the prevalent political uncertainty. Instead, the present governance record has fuelled public anger. The maulana's Azadi March has created space for the voices of dissent, and has even got unprecedented support from liberal segments of society.

Apart from the theories about the real motives of the march, and the probable support of sections of the establishment, the maulana has capitalised on some relevant factors which are the outcome of recent political developments. The first factor is the divided and under-pressure opposition, the second is the weak performance of the government, and the third constitutes the growing anti-establishment sentiments in the new madressah generation.

Maulana Fazlur Rehman is considered to be the most pragmatic political leader in the country, and like any other leader has the ability to maximise advantages for his party in unfavourable environments. Though he and Prime Minister Imran Khan have a history of confrontation, and the maulana has also declared that the last elections were rigged, he is striving to take advantage of the weakness of the opposition led by the PPP and PML-N to consolidate his own political capital.

The PML-N and the PPP, the two major opposition parties, have been under immense pressure since the takeover of the PTI government and are struggling to deal with the situation in their own ways. The opposition bloc, led by Shahbaz Sharif, is trying to defuse the pressure through non-confrontational approaches, which is a pragmatic political approach in their view. Their pragmatism has, at least, created some space for their leader to be able to lead the opposition from the front, especially when the government's performance is not satisfactory. But neither party has gained anything from its non-confrontational approach, which has provided a perfect opportunity to the maulana. It, however, remains to be seen who will have the last laugh.

Ever since the last two general elections, the JUI-F has been building its political capital on an anti-establishment stance. Though it has not succeeded much in converting this into electoral success, it has built upon its strategy to resonate with the growing anti-establishment sentiment in madressahs. In recent years, madressahs have emerged as a major force in Pakistani politics. Their expansion and influence are increasing in the lower-income to medium-income groups, and the process is fast in small towns and the peripheries of urban centres and provinces.

The madressah generations belong to the marginalised segments of society and geographical regions. Recent studies show that their sense of grievance against an unequal distribution of resources is playing a critical role in their political awakening. Until recently, the direction of their anger largely remained sectarian-oriented, but as the state's tolerance is decreasing and space for sectarian and extremist groups shrinking in seminaries, the madressah youth is becoming more attracted to political activism. For instance, despite the calls of prominent Deobandi religious scholars to not participate in political activities, the madressah youth are still joining the Azadi March.


The Jamaat-i-Islami also has an opportunity to cash in on the growing anger among the lower middle classes and madressah students, but the party is fast losing its strength because of its vague political policies. The JUI-F is the beneficiary of the JI's miscalculations, apart from its own constituencies and support base, cultivated through the madressah network. Thus the JUI-F's anti-establishment stance was to address the anger of the madressah generation, which gets a sense of purposefulness through such activities. Maulana Fazlur Rehman has also assured them that he is the true custodian of the Deoband religious legacy and that of the parent JUI's political legacy.

He knew that he could capitalise on sub-national sentiments among Pakhtun youth in the erstwhile tribal areas of KP, as well as in Balochistan and Karachi, to drag them into the Azadi March. But it remains to be seen if he can dent ethnic nationalist movements.

It can be argued that a fertile ground already existed due to the mistakes of the establishment and the PTI government, and the maulana has just taken advantage of it. However, it is uncertain what exactly he will achieve. His political profile may increase, but only a bit, because so far Mian Nawaz Sharif is the undisputed leader representing anti-establishment sentiments. Upcoming events will reveal more, but the establishment and political forces still have a few lessons to learn from the developing scenario.

The establishment has to understand that the weak opposition cannot guarantee political stability; rather, it will create space for conservative religious parties. Political parties, particularly in the opposition, have a lot to learn from this; first and foremost, they have to review their 'pragmatic approach' with the focus on the public's pulse. If they really stand for civilian and parliamentary supremacy, they have to negotiate within themselves to increase their collective strength. ■

The writer is a security analyst.


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BY ABBAS NASIR

Azadi March conundrum

THERE can be little doubt that JUI-F chief Maulana Fazlur Rehman has assembled a huge crowd of supporters in Islamabad. But does he really feel that the pressure he will bring to bear on the powers that be will result in the resignation of Prime Minister Imran Khan as he is demanding?

Buoyed by the presence of tens of thousands of his supporters, the maulana who has acquired a reputation of making backroom deals in recent years, despite having a sterling record as an opposition politician during the MRD days in the 1980s, has also traded verbal blows with the army spokesman.

His remarks have not been in isolation; a number of his party leaders such as Mufti Kifayatullah and Maulana Hamdullah have, of late, openly called out what they believe to be transgressions by senior personnel of a key state institution. The JUI-F seems to be upping the ante as its leaders have dispensed with euphemisms and are more direct in their approach.

Even social media users opposed to the present dispensation are not generally as circumspect as they used to be. The fear that drove many of them off the platform after a few of them were picked up and given the third degree in the twilight of the Nawaz Sharif era now seems to have disappeared.

This apparent openness in the public discourse, despite extraordinary curbs on the media, should normally have been seen as a sign of weakness of unelected institutions and made the opposition political forces more aggressive, even euphoric.

Why then do the PPP and Bilawal Bhutto-Zardari and the visible leadership of the PML-N appear reluctant to go the whole hog and commit large numbers of their supporters to the so-called Azadi March, even when Nawaz Sharif appears to have fully endorsed it?

This reluctance has earned the two parties and their leadership (minus the hospitalised Nawaz Sharif) considerable opprobrium from the more radical among opposition activists who believe that the time is right for a final, united push.

But all is not what meets the eye. Privately, some opposition sources point out that while both the PPP and PML-N wanted the maulana to postpone his march by a few months, the latter was adamant to go ahead with it on Oct 31.

"What's happening in November that is so crucial that he couldn't push back the date by a few months?" one source asked a rhetorical question. Rhetorical because the source seemed well aware of the significance of the timing of the march.

Perhaps, it was against this backdrop that well-connected TV host Hamid Mir broke the story that the president had signed the notification of the extension in the tenure of the army chief who in the normal course would have retired at the end of this month.

Frankly, with so many manifestations of the army chief and the prime minister being on the 'same page' including the army spokesman's latest statement, it is difficult to believe that this was somehow an issue, especially one that could be exploited politically.

> Anyone who wrote off the JUI-F chief as a politician and thought his career was over will now be discarding that script.

But in the land of the pure political punditry is a hazardous exercise at the very least, as however you analyse a given situation there are a million undercurrents and other factors that you are totally oblivious to.

I suspect the PPP and a section of the PML-N wanted to postpone any anti-government movement so matters were not 'complicated' by the protest coinciding with the army chief's actual extension which had earlier been announced by the prime minister.

They both may have felt it would be a better strategy to leave matters alone till there was no room left for doubt, no ambiguity, about who their real target was. Of course, many hard-line activists take issue with this strategy and point to the shrinking space that they blame on a policy of appeasement.

There could likely be more clarity after you have finished reading these lines on Sunday when the deadline set by the JUI-F chief expires. As, for now, speculation regarding unhappiness within institutions due to the Kashmir policy, the government performance and other drivers of the Islamabad stand-off.

What is in the public domain is that the maulana has assembled a huge enough crowd to warrant serious attention. Someone or the other will have to engage with him as committed cadres in tens of thousands are not going to disperse even by the use of force.

In fact, any use of force would be utterly foolish as it would exacerbate rather than defuse the crisis. For now at least, Maulana Fazlur Rehman seems to be bloody-minded and not willing to budge an inch. At the same time, he is keeping his cards close to his chest including any strategy that has been planned in case he or other leaders central to the protest are arrested.

After being marginalised electorally in the 2018 elections which he says were rigged, the maulana has already demonstrated he is a shrewd politician. Keen observers in southern KP say his power base there is already charged up and he may have revived his political fortunes.

Whatever else he achieves, from his perspective, he has won the battle for relevance. Anyone who wrote him off as a politician and thought his career was over will now be discarding that script and rolling it into a bin-bound ball. Other elements of the Azadi March conundrum may well surface if some of the supposed undercurrents come into open play as we go along.

As we speak, it appears that the politics of dharnas initiated in 2013 with the Tahirul Qadri sit-in, followed by the PTI's D-Chowk protests and the Tehreek-i-Labbaik Pakistan lockdown, now seems to have come full circle to haunt its creators. If nothing else, this makes me chuckle. ■

The writer is a former editor of Dawn.
abbas.nasir@hotmail.com



BY BINA SHAH

Education story

HAVE you ever thought about how telling your child a story is the first step towards lifelong literacy? Stories are narratives that we construct to understand the world around us; we tell our children stories to help them grow and learn; we pass on knowledge, history and culture on to future generations through stories. Storytellers and stories are teachers when we absorb what wisdom they offer.

It is clear that Pakistani children need more stories, embedded in a sound curriculum and a safe environment that gets children excited about learning. But how to get them to read more books, when schools seem unable to impart even the basics of reading and writing?

Alarmed by the "current, failed method" of teaching Urdu which schoolchildren found burdensome and outdated, writer and publisher Musharraf Ali Farooqi developed the Unesco-approved Kahani se Kitab Tak programme to introduce Pakistani children to Urdu, ranging from folklore to classical literature, through a series of age-appropriate books for primary, middle school and high school students.

Primary school children study a picture book; middle school children get the same story in the form of a chapter book, and high school students read the original text, with annotations, learning proverbs, idioms and expressions of Urdu. Children learn vocabulary, then how to make their own stories, developing their own cognitive abilities. Their language skills grow hand in hand with a grasp of our local body of literature, which is rich and unique to our part of the world.

Farooqi then created the StoryKit programme in 2015; he further developed the programme as a Harvard fellow in 2017. Story Kit sends storytellers into schools in underserved areas and brings the books into the children's lives in a direct manner, instilling a love of Urdu language and literature in schoolchildren. I was privileged to watch a StoryKit session at the Government Girls School in Gizri, PT Colony, where a storybook called *Podna aur Podni* was read aloud to 25 Class 6 students by Maham Zehra, who works with StoryKit. Through a spirited re-enactment of the story, getting the children to come to the front of the class and act out their own scenes, and lots of laughter, the girls heard a story, learned some vocabulary, and had fun together.

At the end of the session they each got a copy of the book kit, which included the book, a game, and a link to an audio version of the story they could access on a mobile phone. Those books and games will go on to benefit not just the girls in the class but their siblings, too, and will be passed around the community to children who don't get the chance to go to school.

Horror stories about government schools abound: run-down, unsafe facilities, including no electricity or water, ghost schools where neither students nor teachers show up, corporal punishment, and corruption and mismanagement, never mind an ineffective curriculum and antiquated learning methods. These aren't just stories; they are the reality of our education system today. The government has been frantically trying to reform this system in light of the global educational SDGs and MDGs, which Pakistan keeps missing because of a combined lack of will, resources, and effort.

Some government schools, especially the ones that have been adopted by TCF or other private organisations, are thriving, while others are places you wouldn't send your worst enemies to. The school I went to was clean and well-maintained, although overburdened, with eight separate schools operating in two shifts, morning and evening, out of the same building. The principal, a government officer who had been recently promoted from teaching high school, had clearly set the tone for the school's performance, with daily inspections, the careful logging of teacher and student attendance, and personal involvement with the teachers and classrooms.

> It is clear that Pakistani children need more stories.

The school has been benefiting from the Badal Do programme, a consortium of seven organisations working together to train teachers to become better educators, using creative and interactive methods to make classrooms more diverse and tolerant spaces. This collective believes that the change in the education system starts with teachers, who are woefully under-supported in their work. Though they have only managed to reach 20 schools so far, the organisation hopes through private sponsorship to work with 300 schools by the year 2020.

The government has recognised that it doesn't have the resources or workforce to fix Pakistan's broken education system. A mix of public-private partnership between the government and the private sector is the solution that civic bodies, concerned with the state of education in Pakistan, have engineered. Their expertise, experience and experimentation is what will write the story of Pakistan's education system. Our children are depending on our vision, our support and our perseverance for that elusive happy ending. ■

The writer is the author of Before She Sleeps.
Twitter: @binashah



BY HUMA KHAWAR

A virulent strain

TO the horror of healthcare experts, Hyderabad, Karachi and other parts of Sindh have experienced an unprecedented eruption of extensive drug-resistant (XDR) typhoid cases over the past two years. An XDR strain is just one step away from being resistant to any drug used to stem typhoid.

Ever since the first case was detected on Nov 30, 2016, the situation has escalated. In the last three years, a total of 10,195 typhoid fever cases have been reported, with a majority suffering from XDR.

Recent reports have confirmed that people diagnosed with XDR typhoid in several non-endemic countries — the US, the UK, Canada, Spain, Australia, Denmark, Taiwan and Ireland — have had a travel history in Pakistan.

This news sent shockwaves across the world health community, prompting an urgency to address the issue at its root. And so, later this month, all eyes will be on Pakistan. It will be the first country globally to introduce typhoid prevention vaccine — Typhoid Conjugate Vaccine (TCV) — in its childhood immunisation programme, at the age of nine months.

Starting from Sindh, the vaccine will then be introduced in Punjab and Islamabad in 2020, and the rest of the country in 2021. Spread over 12 days, up to 10.1 million children between nine months and 15 years of age in all urban areas of the 29 districts of Sindh will be vaccinated.

But the upcoming campaign to ensure coverage as high as 95 per cent in every town and district will face many challenges.

Almost half the targeted children (44pc) are school-going. The campaign teams will be spending the first four days vaccinating children only in school. Covering public schools may be relatively easy, but reaching private schools and madressahs may pose the same 'trust deficit in public healthcare' problem that previous measles and polio campaigns encountered.

The other hard-to-reach group would be the non-school-going children aged five years and above, which is almost 20pc of the total target. Most vulnerable and difficult to trace, this group includes children working as domestic help, at auto workshops, vendors and street children.

Karachi and Hyderabad are home to a large number of urban slums. A profiling of urban and peri-urban slums identified a total of 1,317 slums in Karachi and Hyderabad alone. Nearly 75pc of these slums are located in 18 towns of Karachi, while the remaining 25pc are within four towns of Hyderabad. Reaching out to these children also poses a challenge for vaccinators.

Furthermore, it is not just the vaccines that will help control or reduce the burden of typhoid; supplementary efforts for sanitation and hygiene have to complement such efforts. A dismal waste management system, poor access to potable water, and questionable hygiene practices and food preparation methods have left many people vulnerable to the infection which has a significant cost of treatment.

Pakistan launched the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) in 1978 with the aim to save children from vaccine-preventable diseases. Today, the programme offers 10 vaccines to be administered to a child from birth till 15 months of age: TB, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenza type B, pneumonia, rotavirus and measles.

Once introduced in the EPI, the TCV will be the 11th antigen added to the list. Starting from Nov 18, 2019, its introduction in Sindh (with support from Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance) comes with a cost of $6.2m. But to the people, like all other 10 vaccines, typhoid will also be available free of cost in routine immunisation programmes for the children of Sindh.

> In the last three years, 10,195 typhoid cases have been reported in Sindh.

It is time we understood the importance of completing our children's immunisation schedule and put in all efforts towards increasing vaccinations from its present dismal rate of 49pc in the province, according to the *Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18.*

Besides a strong political commitment, active engagement and coordination of all key partners — in polio and nutrition, Lady Health Workers, civil society organisations and pediatric association — must be ensured for the TCV campaign to be successful. Intensive and robust social mobilisation efforts to ensure the target 95pc vaccination coverage can be reached.

The key to the survival of Pakistani babies is simple and costs next to nothing. Exclusive breastfeeding up to at least six months of age (the current rate in the first four months is only 16pc), bringing routine immunisation in every province up to 90pc, and improving water and sanitation quality will not only prevent cases of typhoid, but also help eradicate other diseases.

In a world where numbers are seen as proof of success, the positive thing about immunisation is that its success is quantifiable, and the results are tangible. Let us collectively work to save lives of Pakistani children. ■

The writer is a freelance journalist.

Appeal for sanity

DACCA: More leaders of public opinion today [Nov 2] joined in the appeal for calm as fresh incidents were reported from the disturbed areas of Dacca. The Governor and the Zonal Martial Law Administrator went round the affected areas and visited the injured in the hospital.

The President, who is in Teheran, got in touch with Governor Ahsan over the mirco-wave telephone again this morning to know the latest situation following clashes there. The President is being kept fully informed about the situation in East Pakistan, since yesterday. — Agencies

Our Chief Overseas Correspondent reports from London: The Awami League President, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, said in a telephone interview, "I am deeply disturbed by what has happened in Dacca, and I have, accordingly, decided to cancel my engagements in England and return home as soon as possible."

The appeal for "sanity and tolerance" in Dacca was made today by the President of the Awami League from Birmingham where he is to speak at a public meeting this evening. Sheikh Mujib said, "It is my earnest hope that harmony, sanity and tolerance would prevail in Dacca and other parts of Pakistan."

Persian government firm

LONDON: Reuters' diplomatic correspondent says: The United States Government's acceptance of the Persian Government's decision to grant no oil concession to foreign Governments or companies until after the war will doubtless stiffen the Persian Government's opposition to the Soviet Government's application for immediate concession in northern Persia. No similar expression of the British Government's view has yet been made public and there has been no indication of any tendency on the part of the Persian Government to modify its position.

Information just received shows that the Persian Prime Minister Mohammed Saed is standing firm despite the statement by S. Kavtaradze the Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, that the Persian Government's decision was received "very unfavourably in Soviet circles".

Mohammed Saed claims (contrary to reports in the Moscow Press) that he has the support of majority of Persian Parliament and public opinion and while this support continues, he sees no reason to give up his legitimate duties as the head of the Persian Government.

According to British sources in Teheran while part of the Persian press accuses Government of disregarding the needs of the country, the remainder of the Persian newspapers support the position taken by the Government. — *Dawn Delhi*





سلاجیت نمبر 1

گلگت بلتستان کے سنگلاخ پہاڑوں سے نکالے گئے سلاجیت



سلاجیت کے فوائد

۱۔ اعصابی کمزوری اور پٹھوں کے درد دور کرتا ہے۔

۲۔ جوڑوں کے درد میں آرام اور خون صاف کرتا ہے

۳۔ شادی شدہ لوگوں کے لیے یہ خاص تحفہ ہے۔

ایک تولہ قیمت 400 روپے

ابھی منگوانے کے لیے رابطہ کریں **0307-2061660**

ویزے برائے دبئی

سیکیورٹی گارڈ ویزے

تعلیم میٹرک' ایف اے' بی اے انگلش بول چال ضروری میڈیکل ٹکٹ' رہائش

ٹرانسپورٹ کمپنی سیلری 2000 درہم ڈیوٹی 12 گھنٹے

پیکنگ ویزے

ان ڈور کام رہائش ٹرانسپورٹ کمپنی کھانا اپنا سیلری 1500 درہم شرط پڑھنا لکھنا جانتا ہو

مسجد صفائی ویزے

رہائش ٹرانسپورٹ کھانا کمپنی ڈیوٹی آٹھ گھنٹے سیلری 1200 درہم

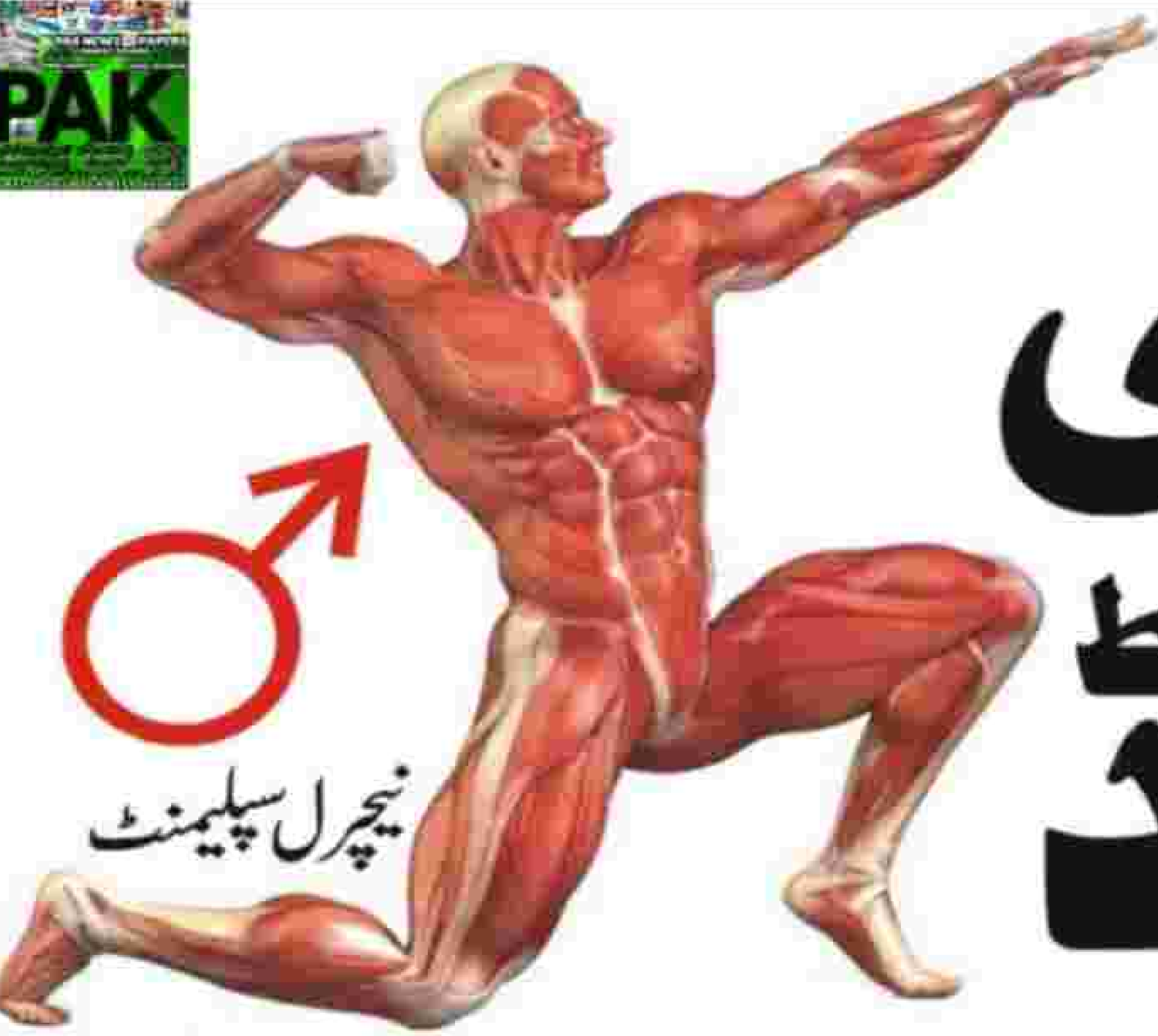
رابطہ نمبرز 0311-6286924 0336-4029607





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ٹائی راڈ



نیچرل سپلیمنٹ

نامرد کو مرد بنائے

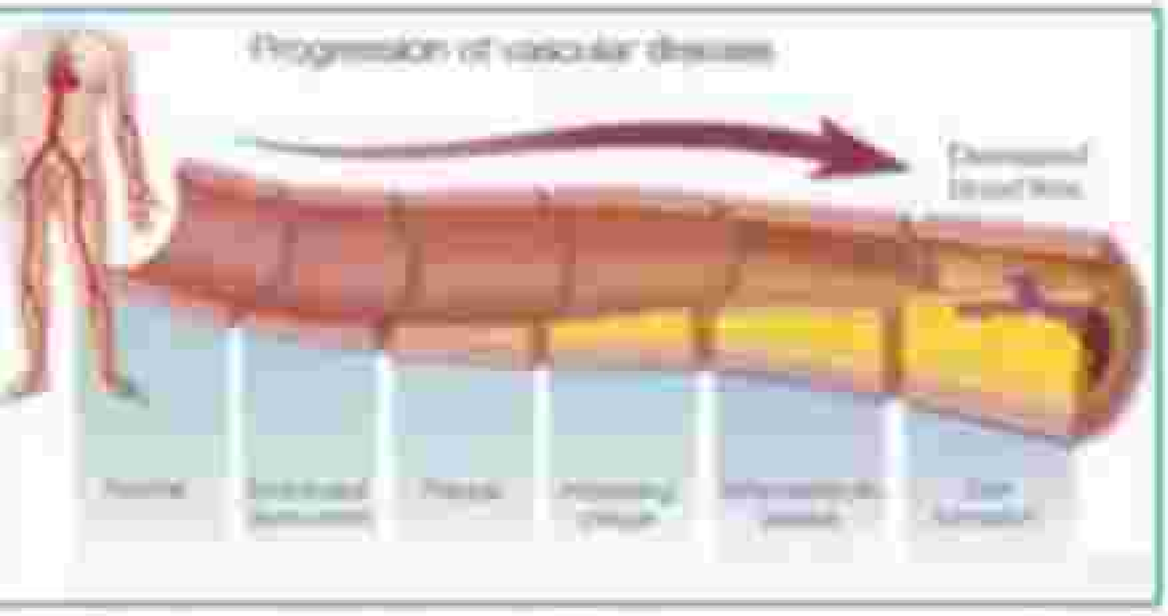
پٹھوں کی کمزوری مردانہ کمزوری ختم کرے

شوگر کی وجہ سے مردانہ کمزوری ختم

جراثیم پیدا کرے

شادی شدہ وغیر شادی شدہ کیلئے تحفہ خاص

ترش اشیاء ار کولڈ ڈرنک سے پرہیز کریں



10 کیپسول قیمت -/1000 روپے

اپنا آرڈر
SMS یا Whatsapp
بھی کر سکتے ہیں

30 کیپسول قیمت -/2500 روپے

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مغل اعظم گولی



قیومی دواخانہ کی تیار کردہ مصنوعات میں جدید ترین اضافہ ہے جس سے وسیع تجربات اور طویل آزمائشوں سے گزرنے کے بعد تیار کیا گیا ہے۔ اور جو خواہش نفسانی کی کمی اور جنسی کمزوری کے نتیجے میں ہونے والی عمومی اور اعصابی کمزوری کے مریضوں کیلئے انتہائی مفید اور کار آمد دوا ہے۔

موجودہ دور کی تیز رفتار زندگی میں اعصابی تناؤ (نروس ٹینشن) اور مختلف اقسام کی ادویات کے بے تحاشہ استعمال سے ہونے والے نقصانات کے نتیجے میں جنسی کمزوری اور خواہش نفسانی میں کمی کے شکار مریضوں میں دن بدن اضافہ ہوتا جا رہا ہے۔ انسانی بدن ایک امانت اور نعمت خداوندی ہے جس کے حق کی ادائیگی نہ کرنے کی صورت میں انسان کو نہ صرف آخرت میں بلکہ دنیا میں بھی اپنی بدعملیوں کے باعث پشیمانی کا منہ دیکھنا پڑتا ہے۔ کثرت جماع مشت زنی اور احتلام کے بعد ہونے والی اعصابی کمزوری عام جسمانی ناطاقتی دل کے دھڑکن، تمام جسم معہ دماغ مفلوج سے اور ڈھیلا ڈھالا ہو، خواہش جمع قطعاً نا ہو۔ شراب اور کباب کثرت کا شکار چہرہ اصحاب عام کمزوری کے ساتھ قبض کی شکایت معمر آدمی میں مکمل نامردی اور ایسی دیگر علامات جن کے باعث دنیا کی ہر شے بوڑھی اور افسردہ نظر آتی ہے۔ اور ان میں انقلاب برپا کر کے ایک بار پھر خوش منظر طوفان رنگ و بو میں تبدیل کر دیتی ہے۔ نفس انسان کو صحت اور پاکیزگی عشرت و جوانی کے بہشت بریں تک لے جاتا ہے۔ جو پُر بہار اور نغمہ نکہت سے معمور ہے۔

فری ہوم ڈیلوری

10 گولی 1000 روپے

ہر قسم کے طبی مشورے کیلئے

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ایک ماہ میں نسوانی حسن میں اضافہ کریں



بریسٹ

ہر عمر کی خواتین کیلئے

ڈویلپنگ اینڈ ٹائٹننگ آئل

ان لڑکیوں کیلئے بنایا گیا ہے جو نسوانی حسن کا شکار ہیں ہر عورت کی یہ خواہش ہوتی ہے کہ ان کے بریسٹ ٹائٹ سڈول اور جاذب نظر ہوں لیکن کچھ لڑکیوں کے بریسٹ بہت چھوٹے ہوتے ہیں جو کہ ہارمونز کی کمی کی وجہ سے ہوتے ہیں۔ بہت سی کنواری لڑکیاں جن میں ہارمونز کی کمی کے باعث بریسٹ گروتھ نہیں کرتے لیکن بہت ساری لڑکیاں ایسی بھی ہوتی ہیں جن کے بریسٹ کنواری عمر میں تو ٹھیک ہوتے ہیں لیکن شادی کے بعد جب بچے کی پیدائش ہوتی ہے تو اکثر لڑکیوں کے پستان چھوٹے ہوتے جاتے ہیں یا اتنے لٹک جاتے ہیں کہ نظر ہی نہیں آتے۔ ایسی صورت میں لڑکیاں احساس کمتری کا شکار ہو جاتی ہیں۔ اس صورت کو مدِنظر رکھتے ہوئے ہربل میڈیسن کے حکماء نے بریسٹ ڈویلپر آئل تیار کیا ہے جو ہارمونز کو بڑھنے میں مدد دیتا ہے جو مکمل طور پر دیسی جڑی بوٹیوں سے تیار کیا گیا ہے۔ یہ آپ کی چھاتی کو بڑھانے کے ساتھ ساتھ ان میں تناؤ لا کر خوبصورت بھی بناتا ہے۔ یہ بریسٹ کے ہارمونز کی افزائش کو درست کر کے ان میں تناؤ لا کر مزید خوبصورتی میں اضافہ کرتا ہے۔



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